1: Burrows--57 (1947-48) Woleaians
804 Ifalik

"The instruments used for measuring are a sennit line (tal ni valval), a flexible ruler (tagelu-a) made of a strip of coconut leaf midrib, a bit of leaflet midrib for measuring short spaces, a pot of red paint and a wooden pen or marker.

First the length of the bottom is measured off with the line. Then its middle point is found by doubling the line. The line is redoubled, giving a length one quarter of the total. This quarter distance is measured off from each end and marked. This divides the bottom into three parts. The two at the ends, called pōpō, are a quarter of the total length; the one in the middle, called gawal, half of the total. The bottom is to be curved along the pōpō, straight (or nearly so) along the gawal. This ensures that the two curving ends shall be of the same length."

Measures are taken from the human body, that means that when Sarfert's authorities speak of "fathoms", they mean the length of the outstretched arms, and the width of the chest.

one fathom	ăn̆ăf	six f.	olon̆ăf [104]
two f.	ruan̆ăf	seven f.	fišin̆ăf
three f.	selin̆ăf	eight f.	walin̆ăf
four f.	fan̆ăf	nine f.	diun̆ăf
five f.	liman̆ăf	ten f.	săk

Shorter lengths are indicated by simply taking hold of the body, for example:

the first finger joint	makorĭk
the first and second finger joint	makōlăp
a finger length	segăd
a hand length	săbăranĭm
a half forearm	sădjeliwŏr
a forearm	săm̆ăluk
an arm	săbaû
an arm and half the chest	sădilŏup
an arm and chest	săfăl
an arm and chest and a forearm (up to the elbow)	gōbaû

an arm and chest and three quarters of the arm, (up to the middle of the forearm)	dalidăṅe gōbáu
an arm and chest, and an arm (up to the wrist)	dago ăṅăf
length of the outstretched arms and chest.	ăṅăf

2: Damm et al. --217 [3] (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 804 Faraulep

The measures of length are taken from the human body:
a span's width (length of the outstretched arms and the chest) ʕanáf.
a half span ʕeteroúp
an arm ʕepōi
half an arm (the forearm) ʕemárü
middle finger and thumb ʕeán
middle finger to the knuckle ʕeʕelipotšó
index finger length ʕerát
half an index finger length maróilap
one finger marói i rúx

(1909) 1937

Woleaians
Lamotrek

Measures

gat, sigat	length of a finger = 3 inches
ruagat	length of two fingers = 6 inches
siligat	length of three fingers = 9 inches
fagat	length of four fingers = 12 inches
ang, siang	1 span
ruang	2 spans
siliang	3 spans etc.
rolibos	1/2 Elle [ER: an elle equals about 0.7 yards]
gopa	1 Elle
sipap	from the finger tips to the middle of the chest
singaf	1 fathom
sigip	1 foot

28: Spiro--46 (1947-48) 1949 Woleaians
116, 821, 177, 804 Ifalik

"The sky, is a physical object, in the shape of a dome, which meets the oceans at its extremities. The surface of the earth--land and ocean--is flat, and is bounded by the sky at its limits.

Though the world is bounded and the sky is a material, impermeable object, no native has reached these points. The chiefs asked me whether any American had ever reached north or south. That is, these terms do not serve merely as directional indicators, as they do for us, but they are actual physical places, which one reaches if one travels far enough. They also wished to know if any American airplane had ever flown to the sky. The Japanese had told them that they (the Japanese) had done so."

"LAMOTREK MEASURES

Gat; Si-gat. A finger's length, i.e., 3 inches.
Rua-gat. Two " 6 inches.
Sili-gat. Three " 9 inches.
Fā-gat. Four " 12 inches, and so on.
Si-ang; Ang. One span.
Ru-ang. Two spans.
Sili-ang. Three spans, and so on.
Rolibos. A half-cubit.
Gopa. A cubit.
Si-pap. Distance from tip of finger to centre of chest.
Si-ngaf. One fathom.
Si-gip. One foot; literally, footprint."